



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NEW TUBERCULOSIS DIRECTORIES.

The National Tuberculosis Association announces the publication of a new edition of its tuberculosis directories. These are now available, in three parts, as follows:

Pamphlet No. 110. A Directory of Tuberculosis Associations and Committees in the United States. Price 60 cents.

Pamphlet No. 111. A Directory of Sanatoria, Hospitals, and Day Camps for the Treatment of Tuberculosis in the United States. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlet No. 112. A Directory of Dispensaries, Clinics, and Classes for the Special Treatment of Tuberculosis in the United States. Price 50 cents.

For tuberculosis agencies that desire copies of these directories bound more substantially, the National Association has issued a limited number of a cloth-bound directory containing the three pamphlets. The binding matches that of the previous issues. These copies are sold at \$1.50, post paid.

The address of the Association is 384 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

COURT DECISION ON POLLUTED DRINKING WATER.

A case¹ recently decided by the New York Court of Appeals involves the liability of a city to respond in damages for furnishing polluted drinking water which it was claimed caused typhoid fever.

The city of Rochester has two systems of water supply, one for domestic use and the other for fire purposes and for sprinkling the streets. The potable water became contaminated and polluted by mixture with the other supply which came from the Genesee River. The plaintiff became ill of typhoid fever and sought to recover damages from the city, claiming that his illness was caused by drinking the polluted water and that the city had been negligent in allowing the water to become polluted.

The evidence showed that there were many more cases of typhoid fever in the city during the period that the water was polluted, and that many persons who had drunk the polluted water had contracted typhoid. The health officer of the city gave it as his opinion that the plaintiff contracted the disease by drinking polluted water. It was shown that infection with typhoid fever can be acquired in several ways, and it was contended in behalf of the city that the plaintiff had not proved that the polluted water had caused his illness.

¹ *Stubbs v. City of Rochester*, 124 N. E. 137.